BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months. These rates include all who are in arrears.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1865.

Official Vote of Forsyth.

PRECINCTS	Governor		Congress		Senate			Commons			C. C. Clerk			S. C. Clerk			Sh'ff	Ant's Sec.	Ant's Slav	Gov'r Vance
	Worth	Holden	Hanes	Brown	Matthews	Boner	Marshall	Woolster	Teague	Nicholson	Payne	Banner	Cook	Morris	Kerner	Blackburn	Cox	Wagoner	Mason	Ratified	Rejected	Ratified	Rejected	Ratified	Rejected
Winston,	402	8	385	88	366	289	42	284	223	108	55	176	206	46	4	275	254	54	356	119	21	64	1	6	
Waughtown,	74	9	62	15	67	74	00	12	16	80	68	21	40	21	10	57	27	3	75	61	1	61	0	8	
Sanford's,	71	1	69	1	62	62	00	56	58	18	2	14	39	15	2	53	00	8	63	56	0	61	1	0	
Kernersville,	167	6	116	30	70	67	00	70	69	105	103	36	13	18	44	106	9	4	134	86	1	89	1	0	
Sedge Garden,	69	4	62	6	53	16	00	26	50	50	18	2	24	3	00	41	28	0	60	41	0	41	0	0	
Bethania,	94	1	64	25	8	48	1	99	46	36	20	1	24	41	2	71	7	10	77	54	0	54	0	0	
Lewisville,	82	9	69	23	21	41	2	60	67	22	6	33	56	33	2	84	4	0	94	84	0	94	0	0	
Mathews',	80	17	59	47	12	85	4	47	39	11	2	10	19	00	00	49	3	0	56	56	0	56	0	0	
Orin's M. Beach,	40	11	43	7	6	34	1	39	14	76	5	5	00	84	00	28	3	0	56	29	0	28	0	0	
Stokes,	81	2	19	9	6	18	5	23	23	9	5	18	16	2	00	28	3	2	29	26	0	28	0	0	
	1110	68	928	211	285	691	101	729	581	545	267	363	426	252	64	642	371	77	1002	674	23	760	13	17	8

Above we give the official vote of Forsyth, for which we are indebted to the kindness of John Blackburn, Esq.

THE ELECTION.

waiting for the smoke to clear away, to see what damage has been done during the brief but spirited campaign for Governor. Members of Congress, of the Legislature, and County Officers.

We, among many others, did not favor the idea of a heated campaign, and would have preferred no excitement among the people, at this particular juncture of affairs. But it was otherwise decreed; and, as usual on such occasions, we became some what involved in the contest, and latterly, considerably interested, owing to the unfair manner in which we saw the campaign was being conducted.

When it became a foregone conclusion, that Messrs. Worth and Holden were both candidates for Gubernatorial honors, at the solicitation of their respective friends,—both endorsing the policy of President Johnson, and both claiming to have been good Union men, we still hoped the people would be permitted to decide for themselves, calmly and dispassionately, and that for the present, at least, all demagogism and political trickery would be dispensed with. Not so, however, we regret to say; and an old fashioned political campaign was inaugurated, which had only one redeeming feature over its "illustrious predecessors," that of *brevity*. In nearly every other Southern State, we believe, where the Provisional Governor was a candidate before the people, he encountered opposition, but in no instance was the contest so bitter as in North Carolina, and the feelings and passions and fears of the people more insiduously attempted to be operated upon.

Whatever part we took in the canvass was prompted by pure motives, with no personal ill will towards either of the contending parties; and we hope the people generally will be satisfied with the fight at the ballot box, as they prefer to settle all matters of political dispute hereafter by paper *bullets*, as they present themselves.

We fear the vote in portions of Western North Carolina, where the good people are not blessed with mail facilities, as of yore, will not be a full one, owing to the short notice and the difficulty of communication.

We will give the result in the various counties, as fast as the returns reach us.

THE SEA ISLAND PLANTATIONS IN S. C.—Arrangements have been made, officially, in pursuance of which these plantations will be restored to their owners, under certain conditions, providing for the employment, during the ensuing year, of the freedmen now occupying the lands.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1865. NO. 14.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Long advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

Holding the Election.

There are ten Election precincts in the county, and three persons were appointed by the Court, at each precinct, to hold the elections, as follows:—1st, three for the Legislature—30; 2nd, three for Governor and Sheriff—30; 3rd, three for Congress and S. C. Clerk—30; 4th, three for C. C. Clerk, Ordinance of Secession, ratified or rejected, and Ordinance abolishing Slavery, ratified or rejected—30. Thus requiring 120 magistrates and freeholders to hold the several elections in the county.

If every box had had seperate inspectors, there being nine boxes at the election on Thursday, at each precinct, it would have required 270 magistrates and freeholders to officiate,—a small regiment in itself, to say nothing of the Clerks employed.

SENATOR.—Full returns from Stokes County have not yet been received, but it is believed that Mr. Boner is elected State Senator from Stokes and Forsyth.

Stokes County has probably gone for Holden. For Congress, Brown has a majority.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

For Governor.—Worth 633; Holden 476.
For Congress.—Hanes 539; Brown 329.
Senate.—Leach 692.
Commons.—Jones 688; Kinney 475; Moss 262; Brummell 289; Kendall 132.
S. C. Clerk.—Heightman 516; Cecil 291; Grimes 163.
C. C. Clerk.—Perryman 923.
Sheriff.—Loftin 870.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. John Grubbs, of this county, came to his daath on Monday evening of last week, about half a mile from Winston, on the Bethania road, by falling from his wagon, in attempting to adjust a plank, which had slipped forward against the horses, rendering them unruly. The fall frightened the horses still more, and they became wild and unmanageable, and Mr. Grubbs being entangled in the lines or a portion of the harness, was dragged some distance before he became extricated, receiving injuries from which he died in a short time.

New Advertisements.

E. A. Vogler—Cancelling Stamps, as cheap as at the North, very convenient for those needing the article.

Salem Post Office—List of Letters.

John H. White—Land Sales, convenient to town.

D. H. Starbuck—Mules, Oxen and Wagon for sale.

Sewing Machine—This Office.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for 1866.—We invite attention to the Prospectus of this sterling periodical, in this issue.

The December, or Christmas number, has been received, and it is really very handsome, entertaining and instructive.—This publication deserves the extensive patronage it enjoys, and we recommend it to the favor of all who can appreciate choice literature.

FROM MEXICO.—It is said that Juarez is confident that the French will have to leave Mexico, and let the people settle their own difficulties. On the other hand it is said that the French are reinforcing Maximillian.

The French organ in the city of Mexico, is urging emigration to Mexico, especially of the Southern districts. Southerners can bring their negroes as apprentices, under certain conditions prescribed by the Emperor.

Advices from Matamoras to the 19th ult. represent the city besieged by Cortinas & Escabada with 3,500 troops.

HURRICANE.—There was a fearful hurricane at Key West, Florida, on the 22d October,—twenty vessels were wrecked.

Portions of the roof of the Government Coal Depot, Marine Hospital, and many private dwellings were carried away, being the heaviest storm experienced since 1835.

FIRE IN RALEIGH.—A considerable section of the business portion of Raleigh is in ashes. On Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the premises, southeast of the Market, on the lot belonging to the estate of Willis Scott, deceased, on Wilmington Street, and ranging westward without check, did not stop until it reached Fayetteville Street, consuming the entire row of stores and shops on the south side of Market Square. The loss in real estate is estimated, at $24,600.

The loss by damage, breakage and stealage of goods from the several establishments is impossible to estimate, says the Standard.

Fire and Loss of Life.—On Saturday night last the Carding Factory and Fulling Mill belonging to Mr. Oliver Causey, near University Station on the N. C. Railroad, caught fire and was entirely consumed. Mr. Washington Causey, brother of the proprietor, who was sleeping in the Factory, was also burned.—The fire is supposed to have caught from a stove in one of the rooms of the building.

Captain C. F. Hall, the Arctic Explorer, has been heard from again. He was at Repulse Bay August 20th. He hopes to find some of the surviving members of Sir John Franklin's party.

Henry Wirz, whose trial has occupied so long a time at Washington, on charges of cruelty to the Andersonville prisoners, was found guilty by the Court and will be hung on Friday next.

An old gentleman remarked the other day that in 1776 we went to war on account of the stamp act, and got the nigger; while in 1861 we went to war about the nigger and got the stamp act.

THE CHOLERA.

New York, Oct. 26.—Advices from Spain report that at Madrid, on the 13th, there was a great increase in cholera, five hundred and forty cases occuring and one hundred and seventy deaths within twenty-four hours. A general panic prevailed among the inhabitants.

Numerous deaths from cholera are reported to have occured near London.

In Parris the cholera rages with considerable violence, as many as two hundred cases a day being reported. The journals publish a report addressed to the Emperor by the Minister of Public Works, M Behic, and M Drouyn del l'Hays. They recommend a diplomatic conference for the organization of sanitary measures in the East, where the infection has undoubtedly originated.

New York, Nov. 3.—The quarantine Surgeon reports fifteen fatal cases of cholera occurred on board the steamship Atlanta. All communication with the vessel has been forbidden.

In the Northern and Northwestern cities sanitary preparations are being made to meet the cholera.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that a person born in the United States and who removes to a foreign country and takes the oath of allegiance to the Government there of, and subsequently returns to the United States, must on making application for a patent, be regarded as a subject of the Government to which he removed, until he complies with the naturalization laws of the United States.

The statement of the Public Debt for October, shows a reduction of four millions during the month. The Government has on hand $34,500,000 of coin. There has been a reduction in the legal tender circulating notes of $44,500,000.

One thousand and twenty millions of dollars have been paid to the army alone since the beginning of the war. This is but a small portion of the number of dollars expended, to say nothing of the lives lost.

A Georgia exchange says that many of the leading Methodist clergymen of that State, in consequence of the hostility still manifested by the Northern churches of that denomination toward their brethren at the South, have made overtures to be united ecclesiastically with the Episcopalians.

DISCONTINUED.—The Postmaster General has issued orders for the discontinuance of the carriage of letters by route agents, to points between post offices. This is done to induce the people to apply for the establishment of postal facilities.

The Treasury Department has decided that when public money is stolen from disbursing officers, the accounting officers of the Treasury cannot legally admit the sum stolen to the credit of the officer, even upon positive evidence of the theft; Congress alone can afford relief.

New Orleans, November 6.—Gen. Canby has received orders to muster out all the negro troops in his department which he can spare. Several regiments will be disbanded immediately and all will be prohibited from purchasing arms or other weapons.

Maximillian has issued a decree inviting immigration into Mexico, giving settlers free lands, ownership in fee simple, free from all taxes and all duties for a year; effects not liable to custom dues and exemption from military service for five years. They must, however be enrolled as militia for neighborhood defence.

Terrible Distress at Gibraltar.—Our readers are already aware of the existence of cholera at Gibraltar, and the extent to which its ravages have gone, but few are acquainted with the distress which has resulted indirectly from it. On the latter point a writer in the London *Times* says: "The Spanish authorities have established a cordon across the slip of semi-desert which separates Gibraltar from the interior. No one is allowed to pass either from or to the rock. Not only so, but for the same reason—the prevalence of cholera—no ships from Gibraltar are allowed to enter any Spanish port. Thus, on all hands, the rock people are cut off from their kind. The inhabitants of Gibraltar mainly depend upon their trade with Algesiras and other ports.—And now that this is stopped, and all means of communication cut off, they are, to the number of two thousand, almost literally starving. This is a very shocking revelation. No one can realize, but every one can form some conception of the horrors of such a situation—imprisonment on a rock with disease and want to do their very worst."

Assessor's Office, United States Internal Revenue, Third District, North Carolina.

SALISBURY, Sept. 29th, 1865.

Hon. William Orton,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

SIR:—A good many of the distillers of brandy in this district, especially those who distilled for their neighbors, have now got through distilling for the present year. In the mean time, they, the distillers, have permitted their neighbors to take away the brandy thus made for them, and have sold that which belongs to themselves. It has been impossible for me to assess this brandy for the want of organization. In the absence of the proper officer, a collector, to grant these distillers licenses they contended, that they are not liable for the tax of one dollar and fifty cents per gallon.

Of course, I don't think as they do, but what I want to know is, shall I require these distillers to return upon oath the amount of brandy they have thus permitted to leave their establishment from the time they commenced the distillation of the same.

Very respectfully,
H. H. HELPER, *Assessor.*

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10th, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of 29th ult., relative to distillers of brandy, in your district, has been received.

The distillers named by you, should take out licenses as such, and they should make returns for all brandy distilled by them, *from the date of the establishment of your district*, as set forth in Section 2nd, of circular of Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 21st, 1865.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS.
Deputy Commissioner.

H. H. HELPER, ESQ.,
Assessor, 3d District Salisbury N. C.

An Ordinance to Provide Revenue for the Year 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same,* That the Sheriffs of this State collect, in their respective counties, in the existing national currency, and pay over to the public Treasurer, before the first day of February, 1866, taxes on the subjects and persons, according to the rates hereinafter setforth, —these taxes applying and operating during the twelve months next preceding the first day of January, 1866.

Sec. 2. On every surgeon dentist, physician, lawyer, portrait painter, daguerreian artist or other person taking likenesses of the human face, every commission merchant, factor, broker, owner of a cotton or woolen factory, except where such factory has been destroyed, and auctioneer, whose total receipts and income in the way of practice, fees, commissions or emoluments from his profession or business exceed one thousand dollars, one per cent. on the total amount of his receipts or income.

Sec. 3. On every gallon of whiskey, brandy or other spirituous liquors distilled for his own use or for sale, by the owner or person using any distillery, twenty five cents; and a like sum on every gallon distilled for other persons, to be paid by the person for whom the same was distilled, and fifty cents on every gallon of whiskey, brandy and other spirituous liquors distilled out of the State and imported into the State for sale.

Sec. 4. On every company of circus riders, or exhibitors of collections of animals, for every county in which they shall exhibit for reward, fifty dollars.

Sec 5. On every company of theatrical players or persons performing feats of strength or agility, or exhibiting natural or artificial objects, for each county in which they shall exhibit forreward, fifteen dollars.

Sec. 6 On the gross receipts of every insurance company incorporated out of the State, five per cent.

Sec. 7. Six per cent, on the profits of every bond or note broker, private banker, or agent of a broker or banker in any other State.

Sec. 8. On every public billiard table, one hundred dollars, and on every private billiard table in use, twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 9. On every bowling alley, whether called a nine or ten pin alley, or by any other name, fifty dollars.

Sec. 10. On every livery stable, or place where horses are kept for hire, twenty five dollars.

Sec. 11. On every retailer by measure, less than a quart, of spirituous liquor, wine or cordial, or malt liquors, for each place where such retailing may be carried on, seventy-five dollars; *Provided*, That in all cases in which a license has been granted to any retailer of spirituous liquors, and he has paid any amount to the Sheriff or Clerk of the County Court of his county for such license, the amount so paid shall be credited to such retailer in the collection of the tax laid by this section. *Provided*, however, that if any such retailer shall, on or before the 1st day of November next, have altogether ceased to retail as aforesaid, and shall not again so retail during the year, every such retailer shall only pay a tax of forty dollars.

Sec. 12. Two per cent on the amount of all purchases of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, made in this State or elsewhere, for the purpose of sale in this State, either by wholesale or retail.

Sec 13. On every pedler, either on land or water for each county in which he may peddle hereafter any goods spirituous liquors, wares or merchandise, whether such pedler travels on foot or with a conveyance of any kind whatever, fifty dollars.

Sec. 14. Five per cent. on the gross amount received by any express company for the carriage or transportation in this State of any package, article or thing.

Sec. 15. On each bale of cotton or hogshead of tobacco, on every two hundred dollars worth of manufactured tobacco, of the growth of this State, held or owned in this State or elsewhere at any time during the year 1865, by persons producing the same, a tax of one dollar.

Sec. 16. On each bale of cotton or hogshead of tobacco, on every two hundred dollars worth of manufactured tobacco, held or owned in this State at any time during the year 1865, by any person other than the producer, without regard to the time or place when or where purchased or otherwise acquired, a tax of two dollars.

Sec. 17. On each barrel of tar, turpentine and rosin held in this State at any time during the year 1865, by persons producing the same, a tax of five cents.

Sec. 18. On each barrel of tar, turpentine and rosin held in this State at any time during the year 1865, by any person other than the producer, without regard to time when purchased or otherwise acquired, a tax of ten cents.

Sec. 19. One half of one per cent, on the amount of all purchases made in or out of the State, whether for cash or on credit, by any merchant, merchant tailor, grocer, jeweller, druggist, apothecary, produce dealer, commission merchant, factor, produce broker or dealer, and every other trader, who as principal or agent for another, carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandise, of whatever name or description; *Provided however*, That purchasers of cotton, tobacco, turpentine, rosin, tar and spirituous liquors, wine and cordials shall not be included in the amount of purchases on which the tax laid by this section is to be estimated; *And provided further*, That in all cases in which Treasury Notes of the Confederate States, or of this State, or bank notes, constituted the currency in which purchase has been made, the value in specie of such currency at the time of such purchase shall be counted in estimating the amount of any such purchase.

Sec. 20. All cotton, tobacco, turpentine, rosin, tar and other article or things specifically taxed by this ordinance, and all such articles or things which are taxed by this ordinance as part of the amount of purchases made during the year 1865, which may have been destroyed, or of which the owner or purchaser has been deprived of the possession without his consent, shall be exempt from the operation of this ordinance.

Sec. 21. To ascertain the amount of taxes due from any person, company, firm or corporation, the Sheriff or his deputy is hereby authorized and empowered to examine on oath any person or any member of any firm or company, or any president, agent or other officer of any company or corporation; and in case any such person shall refuse fully to answer, on oath, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and said sheriff or deputy sheriff shall commit him to prison unless he shall enter into recognizance with good security, in such sum as shall be required, to appear before the Superior Court of Law of his County at its next term, to answer the charge, and on conviction, he shall be fined or imprisoned, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec 22. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff, or his deputy, to demand payment of the taxes by this ordinance imposed, from the parties owing the same, as promptly as may be practicable; and if such taxes shall not be paid within twenty days after such demand, it shall be lawful for such Sheriff, by himself or his deputy, to proceed to collect such taxes, with ten per cent. additional thereto, by distraint and sale of the goods, chattels or effects of the delinquent tax payers, and use all other remedies prescribed in the Revised Code against delinquent tax payers.

Sec. 23. The persons now acting in the several counties of this State as Sheriffs, under the existing provisional government, shall, as soon as practicable, summon the Justices of the Peace appointed by the Provisional Governor for their respective counties, to meet at the Court House of their several counties on a day certain; and before a majority, or such number of said Justices as shall be so assembled, such Sheriffs shall enter into the bonds as required by chapter 105 of the Revised Code entitled "Sheriffs," with good security, to be approved by a majority of the Justices so assembled, and deliver such bonds to the clerks of the County Courts heretofore appointed by Justices aforesaid; and thereupon such Sheriffs are empowered and directed to collect the taxes imposed or laid by this ordinance, under the provision and subject to the pains and penalties set forth in the chapter of the Revised Code above referred to, except in such particulars as are otherwise provided for in this ordinance: *Provided however*, That if the persons acting as Sheriffs, refuses or decline to enter into the bonds required, then, and in that event, the Justices aforesaid may appoint some other person to qualify and act as Sheriff, under the provisions of this ordinance, who shall enter into bonds as aforesaid.

Sec. 24. The several Sheriffs shall file with the clerks of the County Courts of their respective counties, the names of the persons from whom they shall have collected any tax under this ordinance, annexing to the name of each tax payer the amount collected from him, with careful additions of the whole, showing the aggregate amount collected; which statement he shall subscribe and verify by affidavit before such clerk, in the words following: "I swear that the foregoing statement truly sets forth the name of each individual, firm and corporation from which I have collected taxes, and the amount paid by each of them, under the ordinance of the Convention, entitled "an ordinance to provide revenue for the year 1865," ratified the — day of October, 1865; that all sums which may have been rendered by any Sheriff or clerk of any Court, in the name of the State as taxes, fines, forfeitures, or otherwise, shall if received by the clerk be paid to the Sheriff; and all such sums shall be entered in the statement to be filed by the Sheriff aforesaid, and the clerk shall furnish to the Sheriff a certificate, verified by his signature and official seal, showing the total amount of such collections, to be filed by said Sheriff with the Public Treasurer, when he shall pay over the same to said Treasurer.

Sec 25 The clerks of said courts shall make a copy of the statement returned by the Sheriff, and keep the same posted up in some conspicuous and accessible place in the Court House, for one month immediately after the filing of the same, and he shall, at all time, allow any taxpayer of his county to inspect the original.

Sec. 26. The Sheriff shall pay over the money collected as aforesaid by him—less six per cent, when the amount collected is under one thousand dollars, and five per cent, when the amount is over one thousand and under two thousand dollars, and four per cent. on all sums of over two thousand dollars by way of commissions for his services, which he is hereby authorized to retain—to the Public Treasurer, on or before the first day of February, 1866. Any Sheriff failing to pay to the Public Treasurer, as aforesaid, shall forfeit to the State one thousand dollars; and the Public Treasurer shall report such defaulting sheriff to the solicitor for the judicial district in which such sheriff resides, and such solicitor shall, at the next term of the Superior Court of the county in which such sheriff resides, move for judgment for the amount due from such sheriff, and also the penalty aforesaid, and the presiding judge is hereby empowered to render judgment in favor of the State against such defaulting sheriff, and the sureties on his bond, for the amount so due by him, including said penalty, without other notice to such sheriff or his sureties than is given by the delinquency of such sheriff.

Sec. 27. For this settlement with the Treasurer the sheriff shall be paid by the Treasurer, five dollars for each day he may be necessarily engaged therein, and four dollars for every thirty miles of twice the estimated distance from his home to the seat of government, by the most usual way traveled.

Sec. 28. That five hundred copies of this ordinance be printed for distribution by the Treasurer among the sheriffs and clerks of the different counties of this State.

The recent Gulf storm resulted in great loss of life and property. Only one man of twenty-five souls was saved at Calcasieu Pass, and every house except one was carried away. The water rose twenty feet above the surface of the ground, and all the houses were swept away at Sabinetown, and sixty one persons were drowned. One citizen of Grand Coinier lost six hundred head of cattle. Generally everything animate and inanimate was swept away. Texas also suffered immense loss throughout the country lying between Sabine Pass and Brazos.

The Cincinnati bridge over the Ohio river will be the largest in the world. Its total span will be 1,057 feet.

MARRIED:

At the residence of the bride's father, in Davidson County, on the 7th inst., by the Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr. D. T. KRAUSE, of this place, to Miss MARY E. DOUTHIT, daughter of George Douthit.

We acknowledge the receipt of the printer's fee, an assortment of nice cakes.—Our best wishes attend the happy couple.

National Thanksgiving.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with great enlargement of civil liberty.

And whereas our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season;

And whereas righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend, to the people aforesaid that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday of December next as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for these great deliverances and blessings.

And I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confession of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

(SEAL) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

CAPTIONS OF ORDINANCES PASSED BY THE CONVENTION.

An Ordinance declaring null and void the Ordinance of May 20th, 1861.
An Ordinance prohibiting slavery in North Carolina.
An Ordinance in relation to the authentication of Ordinances and other Acts of the Convention.
Resolution upon the subject of a total amnesty to the people of North Carolina.
Resolution concerning the *per diem* and mileage of the officers and members of the Convention.
Resolution to print 120 copies of the Constitution of the State.
Resolution concerning a flag.
An Ordinance to divide North Carolina into seven Congressional Districts.
An Ordinance providing for the election of the members of a General Assembly to be convened on the 4th Monday of November, 1865, and for electing Representatives in Congress, and Governor of the State.
Resolution asking for the removal of the colored troops from North Carolina.
Resolution directing to be printed the Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly which convened on the 3d day of November, 1864.
An Ordinance for the election of Clerks and Sheriffs.
An Ordinance providing for the election of two members of the House of Commons from the county of Cumberland and one from the county of Harnett.
An Ordinance to give publication to the Ordinances ordering elections on the second Thursday of November next.
An Ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State, the ratification or rejection of certain Ordinances.
An Ordinance upon resignations and vacancies.
Resolution upon public records.
Resolution concerning the test oath.
Resolution in regard to a recess of the Convention.
An Ordinance to provide Revenue for the year 1865.
An Ordinance to protect the owners of property and for other purposes.
Resolution to transmit certain documents to the President of the United States.
Resolution to publish an Ordinance.
An Ordinance declaring what Laws and Ordinances are in force, and for other purposes.
An Ordinance appointing a Judge to determine State claims to property.
An Ordinance to organize a temporary force for the preservation of law and order.
Resolution calling on the Governor for copies of certain acts of the General Assembly passed in secret session.
Resolution of thanks to President Johnson and Governor Holden.
A Resolution to constitute a commission to prepare and report a code of laws on the subject of freedmen.
Resolution with regard to Government horses and mules.
Resolution requesting the President to proclaim the people of North Carolina restored to their rights and privileges under the Constitution and the Union.
Resolution concerning the enrollment of the ordinance to declare null and void the ordinance of Secession.
Resolution enquiring of the Public Treasurer what amounts have been expended for the relief of the families of indigent soldiers, for the purchase of corn for the use of the Counties, and for the Salt Works, and in what currency these disbursements were made.
An Ordinance declaring vacant all offices in the State in existence on the 26th day of April, 1865.
An Ordinance in relation to the deposit and publication of the Ordinances and Resolutions of the Convention.
An Ordinance providing for the compensation to Sheriffs for holding elections for delegates to this Convention.
A Resolution requesting the Governor to correspond with the President of the United States with regard to officers and citizens confined by the military authorities in Newbern, Raleigh and Wilmington, North Carolina.
An Ordinance to give jurisdiction to the Provisional Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
An Ordinance recognizing the just debts of North Carolina, and prohibiting the payment of all public debts created or incurred in aid of the rebellion.
Resolution to provide for the printing and distribution of tickets.

The Universalists of the United States have recently held their national convention at Middletown, Connecticut. They passed a resolution to raise $100,000 for missionary purposes in the Southern States.

The People's Press.

REMARKS OF MR. STARBUCK, OF FORSYTH,

On the Ordinance of the delegate from Wake, declaring that all contracts, since 20th of May, 1861, presumed to be payable in Confederate money.

The law has fixed a promise to pay a certain number of dollars, to mean a promise to pay so many dollars in a legal tender or good money. Here are parties who have entered into a contract in shape of a note or bond to pay so many dollars, and have used precisely the same words which have been well known by all, to mean so many dollars in good money.

The delegate from Wake, proposes to alter or change the contract of the parties by an ordinance of this Convention declaring it to mean Confederate money. Suppose the person who signed this note was to get hold of it and change its meaning from good money to Confederate money, it would be forgery. Thus the gentleman is proposing by an ordinance of this Convention to alter a contract, which if done by an individual would whip him at the whipping post.

But it is said that the contract is left open to introduce proof that it was to be paid in good money. And on such proof the plaintiff will get his judgment for good money. So says the forger, I will do all I can to prevent its collection by altering the note so as to make it payable in Confederate money, but if the plaintiff can prove that it was to be paid in good money shen he will get it.

This ordinance is nothing less. It proposes to change the legal meaning of a contract contrary to what is expressed in it by the parties, to be their true intent and meaning.

It is nothing less than a vicious and immoral attempt to alter by legislation a contract without the consent of the parties so as to mean what the parties on the face of their contract have said was not their true meaning.

It was to prevent such vicious acts of legislation, (which if perpetrated by individuals would subject them to severe punishment,) that caused our fathers in their wisdom, to insert a clause in the Constitution of the United States, forbidding any State from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The Supreme Court of the United States has gone even so far as to intimate an opinion that without any constitutional provision such legislation would be null and void for immorality.

But it is said that most of these contracts were intended to be paid in Confederate money. I deny it. I admit that trading was mostly in Confederate money, that such money was as plenty as the leaves of the forest, and cash was consequently paid in nearly all transactions.

But good money was scarce and could not be had. Hence all contracts to be paid in good money were arranged by giving a note or bond payable in the usual way for so many dollars, which the law declares to mean the payment of good money, and which was well understood by the parties. This was the case in my county, and everywhere else (I presume) by executors, administrators, trustees and guardians. When they sold property for the benefit of their beneficiaries, they always took a note or bond in that well known legal shape, whereby they would be enabled to collect good money when it was needed by the parties entitled to it. The case was the same with all parties, who renewed old notes. This was not the case with those trading with Confederate money. For the last two years of the war the depreciation of this money was so rapid, often as much as 50 per cent a week, that no man in his senses thought of selling property on credit to be paid in Confederate money. And consequently such transactions were ninety-nine times in every one hundred for cash. And scarcely any man with sense enough to make a contract ever agreed to sell on credit, and take pay in money that was depreciating so rapidly. Thus we see that where notes were given they are from the very necessity of the case given by the parties to be paid in good money.

This ordinance is nothing less than an attempt to impair all notes and bonds given for good money, contrary to the meaning of the parties expressed in their contract and thereby to repudiate all private debts.

It is not well known that a contract which declares on its face to be to do an immoral or vicious act cannot be enforced. Here is an ordinance which declares that all contracts on their face shall be presumed to be payable in Confederate money issued by a usurped government to carry on a rebellion against the United States. Is it not very doubtful whether such a contract can be enforced. It is nothing less than an attempt to repudiate all private debts or at least to impair them by fixing a meaning on these obligations different from what the parties themselves have declared in said contract, to be their true intent and meaning.

A strange statement. Hugh Williams E. Looney has his wealth.

As you cross the country at Montgomery and turn to the right, you perceive a commodious cage there leading off to a right good [illegible] passes on it, and leaving this on the left you will open upon a plain [illegible] of ground. Here you will be tempted to pause before a plain old style mansion of the ante bellum description. It bears evidence of [illegible] "William L. Yancey." His last words were: "Put me out of sight." And it is said that in his peculiarly unassuming manner his latest act, these lines of Gay:

"Let no fine sinners, unknown,
And unlamented, in me die—
Say round my monument, the stone,
Tell where I lie."

His death was quiet and painless, after a year of acute physical and mental suffering—He was a noble man—was a man of great talents, a handsome exterior, and a fine orator. He was never wealthy, and it is understood that he left his family entirely in independence.

The time has come when the chosen race of the low flower and dark, with the enemies which suddenly convulsed a frame from perfect health into a wreck and there a shadow, may be mentioned as a historical fact—William L. Yancey came to his end by violence. It was toward the close of the second session of the first Confederate Congress, that he broke from the counsels and influence of Mr. Davis, and became with Mr. Henry S. Foote, a leader of the opposition. Mr. Ben. Hill, a senator from Georgia, had likewise changed his front, and was remarkable for the earnestness, personal interest and persistency with which he sustained the measures of an administration to which his allegiance had been given out late in the day. Mr. Yancey, it will be remembered, had returned from an unsuccessful mission to Europe, and was representing Alabama in the Confederate Senate.

The question of a navy was under discussion in secret session. The debate ranged beyond the parliamentary limits, and Messrs. Yancey and Hill became animated over the abstract doctrines of state rights and the divinity of slavery. High words passed, and finally the lie was given by Mr. Hill—Mr Yancey leaped forward, and as he aimed a blow at his adversary, was caught in the arms of the latter and violently thrown back over a desk. Mr. Hill is a man of wonderful muscular development. Mr Yancey was never very heavy, though lithe and active. In the fall his spine was seriously injured, and when the bystanders rushed upon the two and dragged the one from the other, the great fire-eater lay unconscious upon the floor, with a little trickle of blood oozing from his lips. He was carried to his hotel; a vote of secrecy was passed, and the encounter hushed up. No one in Richmond, except that body of men, knew of the circumstances for six months after. Meanwhile the victim did not recover. He drooped from day to day. He became listless, hopeless and vacant. He was transferred to his own home, where his convulsions ceased a few weeks before his death, which was tranquil and calm.—*Nashville Republican Banner.*

THE HILL YANCY DIFFICULTY.—A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The Daily *Advertiser*, Yancey's former organ publishes some facts about W. L. Yancey's difficulty with Ben. Hill, in the Confederate Senate.

Yancey had spoken on the Supreme Court bill. Hill made an offensive reply, when Yancey retorted that his statements were facts, and Hill knew it. Hill threw the falsehoods back into Yancey's face. The Senate went into secret session, and several other Senators appealed to Yancey to adjust matters. He reiterated the statement and took a seat. Sitting in his seat, Hill threw a heavy inkstand against his (Yancey's) face, making the blood flow copiously. Yancey rushed at Hill, but was prevented, by friends, from striking him. The Senators were pledged to secrecy, and nothing was known of the affair until the war ended.—Yancey afterward replied to Hill in a powerful speech in public. Yancey died of inflamation of the kidney's, from which he had suffered many years.

German emigrants are constantly arriving at Richmond, as farm hands. Another instalment reached there Friday.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C. November 1st, 1865.

Henderson Berry,	Mrs. Nancy McBride,
Mrs. Pauline Brewer,	Dr. B. F. McFarland,
Wm. A. Bodenhamer,	Miss Louisa M. Null,
J. W. Brinkley,	T. T. Newsum,
W. H. Badger,	Miss Mary Ann Nifong,
John W. Carpelius,	William Rodgers,
Miss Clem. Clodfelter,	John J. Robbins,
B. Y. Dean,	J. P. Robbins,
Solomon Franklin,	Albert F. Roberson,
Mrs. Rachel Franklin,	Miss Elizabeth Sheek,
J. H. Furgerson,	Jacob Sell,
Andrew Flausburg,	Edwin Sink,
Wm. R. Griffith,	Wm. Steward,
H. F. Grainger,	George T. W. Sheek,
Miss P. E. Grubbs,	W. C. Smith,
Mrs. Martha J. Haislip,	James S. Sapp,
Miss Martha Haslip,	Ierra Saably,
William Herial,	E. B. Teague,
J. C. Holder,	Stephen J. Vestal,
Stephen Isler,	James B. Waddill,
R. H. Idol,	Mrs. Malinda Weavil,
Frank Jonson,	George Williard,
William A. Jones,	Squire J. Walker,
John G. Livengood,	John L. Williams,
A. B. Lakey,	Aaron Wear,
John L. Lakey,	Mrs. Sarah Wilson,
Edward W. Linville,	David R. Wheeler,
Jonathan Miller,	Miss Tazetto A. Young,
Jacob W. Mickey,	J. A. Young,
Noah Messinger,	G. A. Young,
John F. Miller,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 1st., 1865.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL PRIVATELY, FOR CASH, at my residence in Yadkin County,

20 good Beeves,
15 fine Milch Cows.
1 fine Bull, (cross of Devon and Durham,)
6 or 7 good young Mules, 2 to 3 years old.
4 fine young Jacks, from my imported Jack *Bashaw*, some old enough for service
7 fine Jennets, some of which are with foal by Bashaw.
2 good Buggy Horses,
2 or 3 good Brood Mares,
300 Bushels of Wheat.

TYRE GLEN.

Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.
Oct. 21, 1865. 11-1m

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, For 1866.

THE FASHION MAGAZINE OF THE WORLD,

LITERATURE, FINE ARTS & FASHIONS. The most magnificent steel engravings. DOUBLE FASHION PLATES. Wood engravings on every subject that can interest ladies. Crochet, Knitting, Netting, Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 36 YEARS.

No Magazine has been able to compete with it. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECIPES

for every department of a household. These alone are worth the price of the Book.

MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them) with Diagrams.

DRAWING LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG.—Another speciality with Godey.

ORIGINAL MUSIC, worth $3 00 a year.—Other Magazines publish old worn out music; but the subscribers of Godey get it before the Music Stores.

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Another peculiarity with Godey.

Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in Godey, the only Magazine that has them.

Ladie Bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the Lady's Book enables every lady to be her own bonnet maker.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam," writes for Godey each month, and for no other Magazine. A new novel by her will be published in 1866. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

TERMS OF

Godey's Lady's Book for 1866.

(From which there can be no Deviation.)

The following are the terms of the Lady's Book for 1866:

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 00

☞ All additions to clubs at club rates.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent, each one year, on the receipt of $4 50

☞ We have no club with any other Magazine or newspaper.

☞ *The money must all be sent at one time for any of the Clubs.*

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Corner, Sixth and Chesnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

LIBERAL OFFER.

THE

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

A WEEKLY

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR

Newspaper for the Family and the Fireside will soon enter on its

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

of publication. True to

The CHURCH, the CONSTITUTION, and the UNION,

It is calculated to edify and please both OLD AND YOUNG.

All *new subscribers* paying up in advance for 1866 shall have their names immediately entered, and the Observer will be sent to them

UNTIL JANUARY FIRST, GRATIS.

Subscribe soon, as *free papers* will commence when the names are entered.

Sample copies sent to any address *free.*

Terms, $3 50 a year in advance.

ROBERT C. SEARS, Jr. & Co.,
37 Park Row, New York.

Editors publishing the above four times and sending us a marked copy will be entitled to an exchange for one year.

Wagon For Sale.

A GOOD ONE-HORSE WAGON FOR SALE for CORN. Enquire AT THIS OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

For Sale,

TWO GOOD MULES, well broken to harness and a good yoke of OXEN and OX WAGON for sale for cash or on credit, by

D. H. STARBUCK.

Salem, Nov. 11, 1865. 14-tf

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House in Winston, on the 4th day of December next, the LAND, late the property of Peter Tice, dec'd., subject to the widow's dower. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN H. WHITE, Adm'r.

November 11, 1865. 14-tds.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold Vachel Ingram's interest in a piece of LAND, lying about four miles North-east of the Courthouse, on the road leading to Old Town. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Those having claims against either of the estates will please attend.

JOHN. H. WHITE, Adm'r.

November 11, 1865. 14-tds

SEWING MACHINE

For Sale at

THIS OFFICE

Cancelling Stamps

SELF-INKING, with type and all complete, for cancelling Revenue Stamps. Heading Bills, Letters, &c. For Merchants, Bankers, Rail Road Offices, &c.

I can furnish the above Stamps of any superior make, at short notice, and as cheap as they can be bought North.—being agent for the manufacturer.

Also agent for a very superior article of

RED INK.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, Nov. 2—tf

Flaxseed Wanted.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED bushels of Flaxseed wanted, for which I will give Linseed Oil at the rate of one gallon of oil for one bushel of seed.

W. H. JONES,

White Rock, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Oct. 28, '65. 13-1m.

$25 REWARD!

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, on Monday night the 16th inst., a large bay mare mule. Has had a white spot on her left hip, and one over the neck of her tail. She is rubbed in her right fore foot from hamessing her to plough, and has a "rowel" on the top of her head. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid to any person that will deliver the said mule to me at Liberty, Forsyth Co., N. C., or furnish me with information that will lead to her recovery.

ISAAC TISE.

October 21, 1865. 13-3m

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER, SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors. Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spindles, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10 COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulphur, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wright's and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c. containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit, Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally, I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, you will [illegible] I feel confident, that you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. tf.

NEW GOODS AT THE Salem Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG Store, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,

KEROSINE OIL AND LAMPS,

&c., &c., &c.,

to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Sept-mber 30, 1865. 8-tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

Repaired promptly and

WARRANTED.

—ALSO—

WATCHES & JEWELRY FOR SALE.

EVERY THING CASH DOWN AT

F. W. LEINBACH'S

JEWELRY STORE.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

No. 6, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 30, 1865. [8:6m:p

AARON STRETCH. JOSEPH S. BENNETT.

Stretch, Bennett & Co.

(Successors to Rose P. Wright & Co.)

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 606, Market street,

Sept. 23, 1865.—3:6m. PHILADELPHIA.

WM. M. PARHAM ROBT. P. WORK.

G. F. PRITCHARD,

from North Carolina, with

PARHAM & WORK,

Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 51 North Third Street,

Between Market and Arch,

Sept. 23, 1865.—7:1m. PHILADELPHIA.

S. B. ROWLEY,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

KEROSINE OR COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP TRIMMINGS

of every variety.

Chandeliers, Brackets, Harps, Chimneys, Globes, Reflectors, Wick, Shades, &c.

RAILROAD, HAND, SIGNAL STATION AND DARK LANTERNS,

of every description, for Railroad and Vessel use.

No. 24 South Fourth Street,

Between Market and Chestnut,

Sept. 23, 1865—7:1m. PHILADELPHIA.

CLARKE & JONES,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Refined Candy,

and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Sardines, Cigars, &c.

No. 20 Light Street, Baltimore.

Sept. 23, 1865.—7:2m.

As the War is Over AND PEACE IS MADE,

THE PRESUMPTION IS, THAT EVERY BODY WILL WANT A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE.

We, the subscribers, have opened a TAILOR SHOP, at the old stand where P. A. Wilson formerly carried on business.

From the experience of many years in that branch of business, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to give us a call.

All who want a neat and pleasant fit and a well made job, can now have it by calling at our shop, and upon as good terms as can be had any where else. Produce taken for work, &c.

W. H. BEARD.
PETER GEORGE.

Winston, N. C., July 22, 1865. 1-tf.

WANTED,

A large quantity of CORN and BEES WAX, for which a liberal price will be paid.

G. W. WHEELER.

Salem N. C., Oct 28. '65 12tf.

WANTED

A SMALL lot of good, clean WHEAT. Enquire AT THIS OFFICE.

J. E. & S. T. MICKEY

DESIRE to inform the public that they are still engaged in the

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

TIN BUSINESS.

STOVES, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. constantly kept on hand.

All kinds of Job Work and Repairing done at short notice.

They have also on hand the largest stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

in this market. Also

HATS, CAPS, CROCKERY WARE, AND NOTIONS.

☞ Beeswax, Tallow, CORN, Flax-Seed, and all kinds of Country produce taken in exchange.

Salem, N. C., October 19th, 1865. 11-tf.

Dyeing! Dyeing!!

I WOULD respectfully inform the public that I am still engaged in Dyeing. At present I am only prepared to dye BLACK.

I will color such articles as ladies' woolen and worsted Dresses, ladies' and gentlemen's Hats, Bonnets, Coat and Pant patterns, &c., in a short time and upon moderate terms.

Mrs. T. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., October 10th, 1865.

COPY BOOKS, PASS BOOKS, PAPER, PENCILS, red and blue, at this Office.

Bank Notes Bought.

I WILL buy Bank Notes on the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia Banks,—and will also buy Specie. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1865.—tf.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED!

THE PROPRIETORS OF THAT LONG ESTABLISHED and popular Family Journal,

The Southern Field nad Fireside,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed October 15th 1865. It will be elegantly printed, with eight large pages, size of its original dimensions, containing *forty columns of reading matter.*

Its Editorial Staff is large and complete, being composed of gentlemen of long experience and thorough capacity.

Its corps of contributors comprises all the old popular writers whose names are as familiar to the reading public as household words, to which we have added by recent negotiations a great many more able and prominent Literateurs, aggregating an unrivalled array of talent in a combination of over

100 CONTRIBUTORS,

who are actively engaged in writing for its pages.

We are determined it shall not be excelled by any similar publication in the United States in any feature that will enhance its real value as a family Journal, or increase its interest as a high-toned literary weekly.

TERMS.—Subscription, one year, $5 00
" Six months, 2 50
" Ten " 40 00

And an extra copy to parties getting up clubs of ten. No club rates to six months subscribers.

Address

WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Editor and Proprietors.

September, 1865. 8-

THE KEY STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typographical, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

TERMS.—Subscription one year $3.

Address WM. B SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication. 9-tf

A CHARMING NEW BOOK.

In Press: Will be issued 1st of October, 1865,

BY WILLIAM B. SMITH & CO.,

Field and Fireside Publishing House, 58, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

"NAMELESS."

BY

MRS. FANNY MURDAUGH DOWNING.

One Volume, 16mo. Fine Cloth. Price $1.

This is really a charming story of heartlife and the fashionable world, told in the most elegant and refined language. Aside from the charming plot so nicely interwoven, it abounds in suggestive, pleasing thoughts, reflective and descriptive passages, grand and exquisite in character and finish. Wherever "NAMELESS" is read, it will be prized as a thought-full friend. Society will receive such a book as this with a grateful welcome.

Cash orders from the Trade, or from single subscribers may be forwarded at once.

☞ Editors inserting this advertisement, with this note, will receive a copy of the book.

Powder for Sale.

Shoot the Squirrels and save your Corn.

I HAVE received and have now for sale Good Rifle Powder, and expect in a few days, a good lot of Shot, Lead, Caps and Powder.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, Sept. 9, 1865.—tf

TO TEACHERS.

In order to advance the interest of education in the South, it is desired to secure the names and address of all persons regularly engaged in teaching, with the character of their schools.

Please give the above request your immediate attention.

Address

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